

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

**DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln**

---

Nebraska Beef Cattle Reports

Animal Science Department

---

January 2003

## Carcass and Palatability Characteristics of Calf-fed and Yearling Finished Steers

Perry Brewer

*University of Nebraska-Lincoln*

Rosemary Anderson

*University of Nebraska-Lincoln*

Chris R. Calkins

*University of Nebraska-Lincoln, ccalkins1@unl.edu*

Terry J. Klopfenstein

*University of Nebraska-Lincoln, tklopfenstein1@unl.edu*

Richard J. Rasby

*University of Nebraska-Lincoln, rrasby1@unl.edu*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/animalscinbcr>



Part of the [Animal Sciences Commons](#)

---

Brewer, Perry; Anderson, Rosemary; Calkins, Chris R.; Klopfenstein, Terry J.; and Rasby, Richard J., "Carcass and Palatability Characteristics of Calf-fed and Yearling Finished Steers" (2003). *Nebraska Beef Cattle Reports*. 222.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/animalscinbcr/222>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Animal Science Department at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Nebraska Beef Cattle Reports by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

no significant differences in carcass weight. This was unexpected since increasing carcass weight was a main objective of the trial. The PEN treatment resulted in a reduction of USDA called yield grades indicating that this sorting strategy may reduce excess fat. The PASTURE treatment had significantly higher marbling scores compared to other treatments. This is presumably due to half the cattle on PASTURE being on feed for more days. There were no statistical differences in percentage of overweight cattle in any treatment. However, the PASTURE treatment was the only sorting strategy that successfully avoided any overweight carcasses.

Results of the economic analysis are also shown in Table 2. There were no differences in break-even costs for any treatments. The PASTURE treatment had significantly higher premiums compared to other treatments. This is related to the increased marbling scores of this treatment. There were no differences in profitability for any of the treatments. This was also unexpected but is not surprising considering there were no dif-

ferences in carcass weight. Producers who want to sort cattle should use caution to not implement a sorting strategy that adds cost, because there is no opportunity to recapture the expense.

Table 2 also provides data on the variation in weight and carcass fat thickness among treatments. There were no differences in variability in weight among treatments until cattle entered the feedlot. Upon entry into the feedlot, the PASTURE treatments had significantly less variation in weight compared to other treatments, resulting in reduced variation in carcass weight. The FEEDLOT treatment also had reduced variability in carcass weight suggesting that these two sorting strategies may result in more uniform carcass weights. There were no differences in variation in carcass measured fat thickness. It was expected that the PEN treatment might have the best chance of reducing variability in carcass fat thickness, since cattle were measured individually. This was not the case, possibly because fat thickness and weight were used as sorting criteria. These results may differ if fat thickness was the

only sorting criteria used.

Producers considering a sorting strategy should have specific goals in mind when implementing sorting techniques. None of the strategies investigated improved profitability. To reduce variability in carcass weight, producers may consider sorting cattle by weight upon entry into the feedlot, because it can be implemented easily into most feedlots at little to no cost. Producers using a long yearling production system wanting to increase marbling scores and reduce variability in carcass weight may consider sorting the cattle by weight before the grazing period begins and then removing the heavy cattle mid-way through the grazing season. This strategy can also be implemented with low input costs and may allow for more options in range management.

---

<sup>1</sup>Jim MacDonald, graduate student; Terry Klopfenstein, professor, Animal Science, Lincoln; Galen Erickson, assistant professor, Animal Science, Lincoln; Casey Macken, research technician; Jeffrey Folmer, research technician; Mark Blackford, research technician.

---

## Carcass and Palatability Characteristics of Calf-fed and Yearling Finished Steers

**Perry Brewer  
Chris Calkins  
Rosemary Anderson  
Terry Klopfenstein  
Rick Rasby<sup>1</sup>**

Steers finished as yearlings produce less tender beef than calf-fed steers. However, fewer "tough" steaks occurred with extended aging times.

### Summary

*Steers finished in two management systems were used to compare carcass and palatability characteristics. Calves (n=34) were finished on a high concentrate diet for 203 days. Yearlings (n=42) grazed forages followed by 93 days on a high concentrate diet. Calves had*

*higher marbling scores, lower shear force values and higher sensory ratings for tenderness, flavor and overall acceptability. Compared at equal marbling scores, calves had lower shear force values and higher sensory ratings for tenderness and overall acceptability. The risk of steaks being classified as "tough" was higher in yearlings, but relatively low, especially at extended aging times.*

### Introduction

An intensive method of finishing cattle consists of calves entering a feedlot post-weaning, where cattle are fed a high-concentrate diet ad libitum, to optimize time on feed. These calves commonly are finished and slaughtered at 12-15 months of age and are termed calf-feds. Some extensive management systems

include finishing cattle solely on grass or forage, while others include both forage and grain feeding. Cattle which are backgrounded before entering the drylot are slightly older and commonly finished as yearlings. However, meat becomes less tender as the chronological age of an animal increases. Implementing grazing into a beef production system increases utilization of forage, thus decreasing costs associated with drylot feeding and possibly the length of time necessary in the feedlot. Literature suggests cattle on feed, for as little as 90 days, may have similar palatability traits as cattle fed for longer periods of time.

Cooler aging is a common method used to produce a more tender beef product. Aging beef allows naturally occurring enzymes in the muscle to function, thus producing a more tender cut of meat.

**Table 1. Carcass characteristics and longissimus muscle proximate composition from calf-fed and yearling steers.**

Trait	Calf-feds		Yearlings	
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE
Carcass wt, lb.	718 <sup>b</sup>	10.59	843 <sup>c</sup>	9.53
Fat thickness, in.	0.60	0.03	0.56	0.03
Adj. fat thickness, in.	0.65	0.03	0.60	0.02
Longissimus muscle area, in. <sup>2</sup>	11.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.16	12.7 <sup>c</sup>	0.14
Kidney, pelvic, heart fat, %	2.1	0.07	1.95	0.07
Yield grade	3.7	0.08	3.5	0.07
Marbling score <sup>a</sup>	511 <sup>b</sup>	13.18	353 <sup>c</sup>	11.86
Moisture, %	66.44 <sup>b</sup>	0.37	72.29 <sup>c</sup>	0.33
Fat, %	11.85 <sup>b</sup>	0.48	6.82 <sup>c</sup>	0.44
Ash, %	1.54 <sup>b</sup>	0.03	1.32 <sup>c</sup>	0.03

<sup>a</sup>Marbling score: modest = 500-599; small = 400-499; slight 300-399.

<sup>b,c</sup>Means on the same row without a common superscript are different ( $P < 0.05$ )

**Table 2. Palatability traits and shear force values for loin steaks aged 7, 14, and 21 days from calf-fed and yearling steers.**

Aging Time	Trait <sup>a</sup>	Calf-feds		Yearlings	
		Mean	SE	Mean	SE
7 day	Juiciness	5.18	0.08	4.99	0.08
	Tenderness	5.61 <sup>b</sup>	0.09	4.84 <sup>c</sup>	0.08
	Flavor	4.93 <sup>b</sup>	0.06	4.70 <sup>c</sup>	0.05
	Overall acceptability	5.07 <sup>b</sup>	0.08	4.62 <sup>c</sup>	0.07
	Shear force, lb.	6.02 <sup>b</sup>	0.23	8.49 <sup>c</sup>	0.20
14 day	Juiciness	4.93	0.08	4.72	0.08
	Tenderness	5.64 <sup>b</sup>	0.09	4.90 <sup>c</sup>	0.08
	Flavor	4.98 <sup>b</sup>	0.06	4.74 <sup>c</sup>	0.05
	Overall acceptability	5.03 <sup>b</sup>	0.08	4.62 <sup>c</sup>	0.07
	Shear force, lb.	5.58 <sup>b</sup>	0.23	7.85 <sup>c</sup>	0.20
21 day	Shear force, lb.	5.32 <sup>b</sup>	0.23	7.28 <sup>c</sup>	0.20

<sup>a</sup>Means based on an eight-point scale (8 = extremely desirable, 7 = very desirable, 6 = moderately desirable, 5 = slightly desirable, 4 = slightly undesirable, 3 = moderately undesirable, 2 = very undesirable, 1 = extremely undesirable).

<sup>b,c</sup>Means on the same row without a common superscript are different ( $P < 0.05$ ).

The objective of this study was to compare differences in carcass traits and palatability characteristics in calf-fed versus yearling steers.

### Procedure

Seventy-six crossbred steers were evaluated in two management systems. All calves were weaned and the steers were separated into the two treatments at the same time. Thirty-four steers were finished as calf-feds and 42 as yearlings. Calf-fed steers entered the feedlot with a 28-day receiving period, followed by a 5-week period of increasing concentrate formula up to 90% concentrate (12% CP). These steers were given ad libitum access for 203 days. Yearling steers were drylot for 60 days until corn stalks were available for grazing. Corn stalks were grazed for 78 days, followed by a 64-day period in the drylot. Spring and summer grasses then were grazed for

96 days before a 93-day finishing period in the feedlot with the same feeding formula received by calf-fed steers. Calf-fed and yearling steers were fed to a target fat thickness endpoint of 0.5 inch at the 12<sup>th</sup> rib.

The cattle were harvested in a commercial packing plant and the carcasses were chilled. At 48 hours post-mortem, carcass data for yield and USDA quality grades were collected. Wholesale loins from the left side of each carcass were collected and transported to the University of Nebraska Meat Laboratory.

At 7 days post-mortem one steak was removed from the 13<sup>th</sup> rib area and frozen for proximate analysis. The remaining portion of each loin then was fabricated into one-inch thick steaks for Warner-Bratzler shear force determinations and consumer sensory taste panel. Steaks for shear force were classified into aging treatments of 7, 14 and 21 days. Steaks for consumer sensory taste

panel were aged for 7 and 14 days. All steaks were vacuum-packaged and frozen until used for further testing.

For consumer taste panel determination, 3-4 steaks were thawed and broiled on Farberware Open-Hearth Broilers to a final internal temperature of 158°F. Immediately after cooking, each steak was sectioned into 1/2" x 1/2" x 1" portions and kept warm in double-boiler units. A consumer sensory taste panel, averaging 29 members (range: 21-42), evaluated eight samples, two for each of the four treatments, for 19 consecutive sessions. Juiciness, tenderness, flavor and overall acceptability were rated using an 8-point descriptive scale (8 = extremely desirable, 1 = extremely undesirable). Steaks for Warner-Bratzler shear force measurement were cooked using the same method as for the taste panel. After cooling to room temperature, a minimum of six 1/2 inch cores were removed and sheared in the center with the Warner-Bratzler shear attachment to an Instron Universal Testing Machine.

Shear force values were used to classify steaks as being "tough", "intermediate" or "tender." "Tough" steaks were distinguished as having greater than 10 lbs. of shear force; "intermediate" steaks having from 8.5 to 10 lb., and "tender" steaks having less than 8.5 lb. of shear force.

### Results

#### Carcass Characteristics

Carcass characteristics and chemical analyses means of calf-fed and yearling steers are summarized in Table 1. Yearling steers produced much heavier carcasses with larger longissimus muscle areas ( $P < 0.01$ ). Calf-fed steers, however, showed substantially higher marbling scores ( $P < 0.01$ ) and USDA quality grades.

Chemical analyses showed significant differences ( $P < 0.01$ ) between calf-fed and yearling steers. Fat and ash percentages were higher in calf-fed carcasses, while moisture percentage was higher in yearling carcasses.

(Continued on next page)

Palatability traits for steaks aged 7 and 14 days, and shear force means for steaks aged 7, 14 and 21 days are summarized in Table 2, comparing calf-fed and yearling steers. Tenderness, flavor and overall acceptability ratings were significantly higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) in calf-fed steaks aged 7 and 14 days. In addition, shear force means were significantly lower ( $P < 0.01$ ) for steaks from calf-fed cattle compared at 7, 14 and 21 days of post-mortem aging.

Palatability and shear force values also were analyzed using marbling score as a covariant (Table 3). This enabled us to compare calf-fed and yearling steers at an equivalent marbling score. Sensory tenderness remained significantly higher ( $P < 0.01$ ) for calf-fed steers at 7 and 14 days aging. Overall acceptability ratings were also higher for calf-fed steers at 7 ( $P < 0.05$ ) and 14 ( $P < 0.10$ ) days of post-mortem aging. Flavor differences were no longer significant at equal marbling scores. Shear force means also remained significantly lower ( $P < 0.01$ ) for calf-fed steers at 7, 14 and 21 days of aging.

Figure 1 illustrates the percentage of the calf-fed and yearling steers within each range of shear force at 7, 14 and 21 days of aging. The percentage of animals being classified into the “tough” category was determined using the shear force values at these aging times. No calf-fed steers were classified as “tough” in this study. However, 19%, 11.9% and 4.8% of yearling steers were classified as “tough” at 7, 14 and 21 days of aging, respectively. Post-mortem aging showed a more significant effect on yearling cattle. However, steaks from calf-fed steers were unusually tender in this study.

Although the risk of finding a “tough” loin steak was higher for yearling finished steers than for calf-feds, the frequency was relatively low, especially with extended aging times.

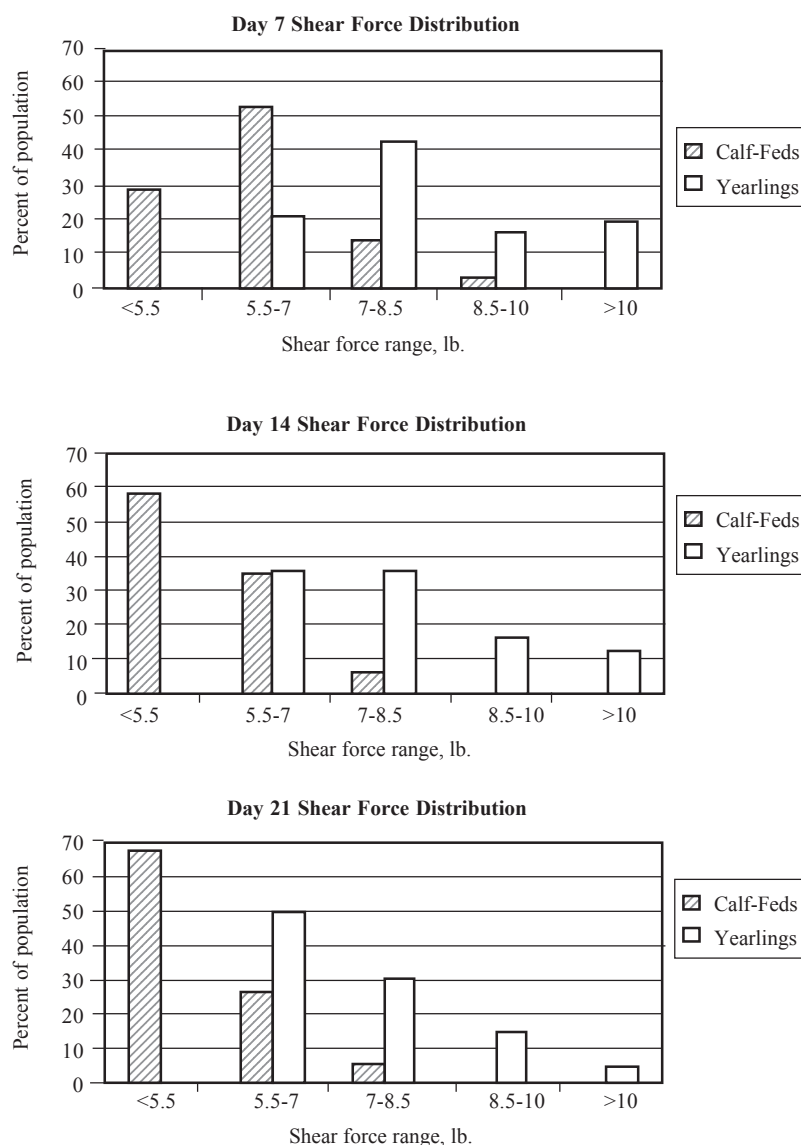
**Table 3. Palatability traits and shear force values for loin steaks aged 7, 14, and 21 days from calf-fed and yearling steers adjusted to a constant marbling score.**

Aging Time	Trait <sup>a</sup>	Calf-feds		Yearlings	
		Mean	SE	Mean	SE
7 day	Juiciness	5.07	0.09	5.07	0.08
	Tenderness	5.50 <sup>b</sup>	0.10	4.92 <sup>c</sup>	0.09
	Flavor	4.84	0.07	4.77	0.06
	Overall acceptability	4.97 <sup>b</sup>	0.08	4.71 <sup>c</sup>	0.07
	Shear force, lb.	6.37 <sup>b</sup>	0.24	8.20 <sup>c</sup>	0.21
14 day	Juiciness	4.82	0.09	4.80	0.08
	Tenderness	5.53 <sup>b</sup>	0.09	4.99 <sup>c</sup>	0.09
	Flavor	4.89	0.06	4.81	0.06
	Overall acceptability	4.92 <sup>d</sup>	0.08	4.71 <sup>c</sup>	0.07
	Shear force, lb.	5.93 <sup>b</sup>	0.23	7.56 <sup>c</sup>	0.21
21 day	Shear force, lb.	5.67 <sup>b</sup>	0.23	6.99 <sup>c</sup>	0.21

<sup>a</sup>Means based on an eight-point scale (8 = extremely desirable, 7 = very desirable, 6 = moderately desirable, 5 = slightly desirable, 4 = slightly undesirable, 3 = moderately undesirable, 2 = very undesirable, 1 = extremely undesirable).

<sup>b,c</sup>Means on the same row without a common superscript are different ( $P < 0.05$ )

<sup>d,e</sup>Means on the same row without a common superscript are different ( $P < 0.10$ )



**Figure 1. Shear force distribution by aging time.**

<sup>1</sup>Perry Brewer, graduate student; Rosemary Anderson, graduate student; Chris Calkins, professor; Terry Klopfenstein, professor; Rick